Academy of Music La P. verit. 8 P. M. American Institute - Leanurest Excission. Blyon Opera Bouse - Admis - C. N. Caslon-Amerita - P. M. Comedy Prentice - Keller, 28nd - P. M. Commity Twentres Keller, Sand of M.
En y a Chemtres The Singletrate Eard of St. M.
Eden Musces Tablesik in Was, &c. 11 a M. foll P. M.
Grand Opera House Lotte, Eard of M.
Harrig in a Fack Theratres Coll Lavander, Tand St. M.
Nowicz & Minita Distreque on the Mikado, Tand St. M.
Engroum Theratres Che of One Gifts, Side P. M.
Manditon Squares I heratres Santa and Stinger, EdS P. M.
Month Morris Chemter Santa and Stinger, EdS P. M.
Month Morris Chemter Santa and Stinger, EdS P. M. Tony Pastne's—Variety - 11° M. Union Square | heater - Homes and Juliet - 1P. M Wallack's theate—To limbely -P. S. 2d Avenue Theater—Dople, 2 and 4P. S. S.h Avenue Theater—Vikelo -P. S. 44th Steed Theater—Vikelo - I and 4P. M.

#### A New Story by Bret Harte. We propose to begin in THE SUN one week from next Sunday a new story by Bret Barte. Its title

is "Snow Bound at Engle's." It will be in three parts and will be published on successive Sundays. We dare say that other journals in other towns will wish to join the newspaper syndicate by which this in teresting production of our eleverest story writer will be simultaneously issued.

### Good, but Better Omitted.

President CLEVELAND'S Thanksgiving proclamation is a very good specimen. It is well written, pious in tone, and clevated and philosophical in spirit.

But it would have been well had the President reflected more deeply upon the subject, and come to the conclusion that thanksgiving proclamations belong to the Governors of States, not, to the President of the Union. The Constitution powhere authorizes the Federal Executive to i-sue religious manifestos. It's not a part of his duties to direct the devotions or inspire the acts of gratitude which individual citizens should render to the Divine Providence.

From the beginning the Governors of States have called their people to an autumnal thanksgiving, a festival of prayer and a banquet of prosperity. In the midst of the civil war, when the fate of the Union hung upon the decision of battles, the President wisely and properly undertook the lead in this celebration; but now a Democratic President might refer the function back to the Governors, and let State Rights once more prevail as in the democratic times of JEPPER-BON and JACKSON.

#### Riel and Sir John Macdonald.

By the relentless execution of the insuront Riel, the Canadian Premier has jeopard d the hard-won influence of his long public life. He will be fortunate, indeed, if he does not speedily discover that an act which half his countrymen consider a judicial murder, means for him nothing short of political suicide.

It was a mistake to assume-as it evidently was assumed by Sir JOHN MACDONALD-that the wrath excited among French Canadians by the inexorable treatment of a political delinquent will presently subside. The experience of the United States in its relations with the leaders of the great reboilion shows how swiftly disaffection may be healed by lenity, while the inextinguishable hatred of Irishmen for England and of Cubans for Spain bears witness to the deadly harm

wrought by excessive rigor.

There is a special reason why the ruthless infliction of the death penalty upon RIEL is likely to permanently alienate the province of Quebec. The French Canadians believeand impartial onlookers concur in their opinion-that had the rising in the Northwest been organized by Orangemen it would have been suppressed less harshly, and had its prime mover been of English instead of for mercy which have been addressed in vain to the Dominion Government had come from Ontario the death sentence of RIEL would long since have been commuted?

The motives which have made Sir John MACDONALD obdurate are comprehensible enough, but they are inconsistent with an elevated patriotism, or even with intelligent self-interest. In view of the savage rancor evinced by the Orangemen he feared that any show of elemency to the half breed insurgent would cause the immediate desertion of his Ministry by the representatives of Ontario in the Ottawa Parliament. His apprehensions may have been well founded, but it is equally probable that his adoption of an implacable attitude will provoke the French-speaking delegates -who number about sixty-to overthrow his Government. They can do it, and the reports from Quebec and Montreal indicate that public feeling will exact from them a vindictive demonstration.

It is true that the Dominion Premier was almost sure to be impaled on one horn or the other of the ugly dilemma in which events had placed him. Escape was seemingly impossible without some loss of political authority, but it behooved him to decide whether that loss should be transient or irremediable. The Orangemen in time would have forgiven him for erring on the side of mercy; they would have remembered with computetion their angry clamor for the blood of a political offender, and they would have secretly respected the man who had the firmness to display the magnanimity and dignity that beseem the rulers of great States. The recollection of the services that he had rendered in the past would have ere long outtongued the murmurs at his honorable refusal to gratify their spite. Nor would the disposition of Ontario to reassert its trust in Sir JOHN MACDONALD have been lessened by the recognition of the steadfast hold which he would have gained upon the gratitude of French-speaking Canada.

The breat h of Sir John's error will soon be plain to him. If he had seen fit to take a lesson in generosity from Horace Greeley, it would in the end have proved all the better for his power, as well as for his fame.

# Liberal Jews.

In an address before the convention of Reformed Hebrews last Monday, the Rev. Dr. Kohler of New York explained that the general purpose of their movement was "to eliminate all the teachings that give Judalsm

a national or Oriental character." There is no doubt that many Jews are in sympathy with this movement, for they resent their separation from the rest of mankind. But we are inclined to think that they are a small minority only of the whole number of religiously disposed Jews, though, doubtless, they will stendily increase under the pressure of circumstances. The rabbis New York, for instance, are finding that the preservation of the ancient restrictions and usages of their religion tends to drive Hebrews from the synagogues, and

send them into a materialism which is utter-

The Jews are chiefly active men of business, whose interests tempt them to disregard the Hebrew Sabbath. Of all the days of the week, Saturday is the one of most importance to the merchant, banker, or broker. Then retail trade is greatest, for the wageearning public receive their pay on that day. The chief purchases of the week are made, strangers flock into the city, the streets are fullest of pedestrians, and the sum of Satur-day's sales far exceeds the amount taken in on any other day. If his shop is not kept open on Saturday, the Hebrew merchant suffers under great and almost fatal disadvantages, as compared with his Christian competitor, for he loses outright one day of the seven, and the best day for trade. Nor can he make up for the loss by doing busi-

ness on Sunday. Saturday, too, is the great day in Wall street where the Jews especially congregate, and in all basiness it is the principal day. Then steamers sail, the shipments of mer-chandise are heaviest, the exchanges are most active, and the Hebrew merchant or broker is most needed at his desk on Saturday.

The consequence is that a great part of the Jews of New York, already weakened in their religious faith, have more and more abandoned the synagogue, and paid less and less attention to the requirements of their religion. They are out-and-out infidels, and carry their skepticism further than recreant Christians are apt to do. All days are alike to them, and Judaism and Christianity are both childish superstitions in their eyes.

Such Hebrews as these cannot be expected to feel an interest in Dr. Komlen's movement, for they care nothing about any religious movements whatever. So far as the Hebrew religion is concerned, whether it is Oriental in its character or not, they are wholly indifferent, and no reforms can be introduced into it which will make it acceptable to them. Probably, however, there are many Jews, in whom religious veneration conflicts with material ambitions, who would be kept more securely within the synagogue if its requirements were conformed to the usages of the run of the community.

On the other side are the orthodox Hebrews. who cling with all the greater tenacity to the precepts and traditions of their religion and race because of the laxness of so many of their blood. They think that liberals like Dr. KOHLER are bringing ruin to Israel by compromising with Christian influences and setting Hebrew youth an example which will tend to withdraw them from the exclusive Jewish circle. They cry out that the race must keep together as the chosen people, and resist as abominations Gentile customs contrary to their ancient usages. And they are right in the opinion that the liberalizing of the Jewish religion will lead to its downfall as a distinctive faith, and obliterate the line of separation between Jews and Gentiles.

These orthodox Jews want to keep apart from Christians, but, numerous as they are. it is not likely that they can long retard the present unmistakable movement toward the entire emancipation of the Jews from the race and religious isolation which makes of them a peculiar, a suspected, a despised, and a hated people.

### The Slaughter of Game.

A gratifying statement in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Yellowstone National Park is that since midsummer, by keeping a strict patrol day and night, he has lessened the enormous slaughter of game that has been carried on by hide bunters within the Park limits. It may be remembered that some years ago Col. ALEX-ANDER of the Second Cavalry reported that a body of 1,500 or 2,000 elk, corralled in the snow in this Park, had been hunted down

and killed for their skins alone. If the hide hunters of the West do not scruple to invade this national pleasure ground to ply their vocation, although they are there liable to arrest and heavy punishment under special laws, their ravages in regions not so protected may be imagined. It is believed by those who have made careful estimates that every winter the hide French descent, he would be alive to-day. hunters kill from 20,000 to 30,000 clk, deer, Who doubts that if the passionate appeals and antelope in the Northwest. Already in country so much blood and treasure, but in many of their old haunts these animals

practically extinct. It is since the year 1870 that this wasteful slaughter has been most excessive. The elk and antelope had then been gradually driven by the advance of civilization toward the Northwestern States and Territories, and the opening of that region by railroads atlowed cheap and easy methods of getting the skins to market. Hunting parties, armed with repeating rifles, corralled and shughtered whole herds of elk, and their success

brought hundreds of rivals into the business. Hide hunting at the West is still more wasteful, of course, than pot hunting at the East. The latter at least makes use of the meat for food, even if, in its greed, it would respect no seasons, and, unless prevented by law, would exterminate deer by giving them no chance to multiply. Hide hunting is even more wanton in its slaughter, and rejects the carcasses. Hundreds of these may often be found within a score of miles on a single trail. The animal may weigh three hundred pounds or more, but only the skin is taken, while the rest stays where he fell.

The slaughter of buffaloes for their hides has been, if possible, still more prodigious. A dozen years ago, when this destruction was at its height, competent judges among army officers who saw its effects reckoned it at hundreds of thousands annually. If it has now sunk to tens of thousands, and in the near future will only be counted by thousands, this is solely because the buffaloes have been vastly reduced in numbers by the hunters, aided by tourists who do not even hunt for hides, but for the sake of firing with

repeaters as rapidly as possible into herds. It would hardly be imagined that there is a law on the statute books prohibiting the wasteful slaughter of animals in the Territories. Such a law, nevertheless, has existed for fifty years. Perhaps the recent experience of the keepers in the National Park may suggest how to execute this neglected law or to replace it with a better.

# The Secretary of War.

The letter from Boston printed elsewhere on this page reflects, as we believe, the feelings of ninety-nine Democrats out of every hundred in New England regarding the appointment of Mr. Saltonstall to the most mportant Federal office east of New York. Those who applaud the nomination are, as a rule, those who would have rejoiced even more loudly had the President chosen for Collector at Boston an out-and-out Republican of personal respectability and good mercantile standing.

Not even the Mugwumps are held responsible for Mr. SALTONSTALL'S appointment, anxious as they are to claim the new Collector as their own. The truth seems to be that the President rejuctantly permitted Secretary Endicorr's personal wishes, persistently maintained against the will of the Massachusetts Democracy, to prevail over all considerations of good or bad politics. Mr. CLEVELAND vielded to the Secretary's demand for his share of the New England

patronage only after trying vainly to induce him to consent to a compromise. If the SALTONSTALL appointment is a triumph for anybody or anything, it is a triumph of the spolls system, in which personal influence and official proximity outweigh the claims

of party organization. The curious thing about the matter is that the somewhat angry antagonism provoked in Massachusetts by this appointment is directed solely against Judge Exploorr, not against the President. There is a general disposition to regard Mr. CLEVELAND's part as almost involuntary. It was a thing which he could not very well refuse if his Secretary of War persisted in asking, and that is why the Secretary and not the President will be called to account by the Democrats of the Eastern States.

The Boston Collectorship may prove to Judge Endicorr a costly plece of patronage.

Three United States Senators. There is nothing in the elections this fall that affords a sufficient basis for the Republican boast that the results foreshadow the choice of Republican Senators in Congress as successors of WARNER MILLER in New York, JOSEPH R. HAWLEY in Connecticut,

and WILLIAM J. SEWELL in New Jersey. On the contrary, these results clearly show that the Democrate have at the very least a fair fighting chance for securing Legislatures next year that will give them the three Senators. There have been such Democratic gains in the legislative contests of this fall as to prove that if the tide sets with equal force in the same direction in 1886 the Republicans will lose these Senators.

Moreover, each of the present Senators has fixed his eye on another term, and is elinging to his post with desperate tenacity, while eager rivals are distracting the party by plotting to oust him. This has already aroused controversies in New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey that will crop out when their Legislatures assemble in the coming winter, and grow more bitter as the time approaches when the question is to be put to the test of votes

Our valued contemporary, the Albany Argus, is prophetic. "Civil service reform." it says, "comes to stay." No doubt it will stay a certain time: but will it stay forever? Only a prophetic faculty of great power can answer this question in the affirmative. "The offices have grown to such an extent and the desire to hold office has become so general," says the Argus, "that some barrier has become necessary to protect the appointing power." There is truth in this, too; though, after all, the appointing power should remember that in this country it is the creation of the people, and cannot look down upon the people as its inferior and subject. Moreover, a very good barrier might be found in examinations, not competitive, but simply to test the ability of the applicant to perform the work. Competitive examinations and a purely non-partisan system are not compatible with the continuance of the flemogratic republican form of government which has hitherto prevailed in this country.

Among Brother BLAINE's political assets one of the greatest is the fact that in 1884 he was knifed by the Mugwumps. This may suffice to make him the candidate of the Republicans in 1888.

The rumor continues to circulate that the price of link Kes is to be reduced after Jan. 1 to one cent.—Econing Post. Stuff and nonsense, as the iste Dr. GREELEY

Gon. Butlen has been more successful than Mr Schurz. He is said to have, purchased the Motten Pool. Butlen possess some of the highest quantities requisite in a popular leader. He has courage, shrewdness, energy, pluck, and cloquence—Brooklyn Eugle.

This must be a mistake. Gen. BUTLER had an opportunity to buy the Post several years ago and declined, whereupon the Best, under the management which controlled it then, went for him with a great deal of energy. Yet we do not believe that his happiness was much diminished. It is not likely that he would do in 1885 what he would not do a few years before.

The programme outlined by Premier Bussoy in the Chamber of Deputies is marked by the evasions and compromises looked for by those who appreciate the probably insuperis in a vise between a reactionary Right and a socialistic Left. He professes to repudiate the iden of evacuating Annam, which has cost his the same breath he appounces a purpos substituting for the FERRY scheme of occupation and virtual incorporation with French Coehin China the still more futile attempt to maintain by native troops the French ascendancy in Farther India. How poorly such a scheme will work may be guessed from the fate of Maxi-MILIAN, after BAZAINE abandoned him, and from the extrame difficulty with which a large French force has maintained itself in Tonquin against the pro-Chinese party, supported, as this always will be, by the B ack Flags. Equally equivocal is the Minister's reference to Madagascar. Evidently M. Brisson means to accept the best terms obtainable from the Hovas. and has no longer any thought of assaulting

When we look at the trimming allusions to the Church question, we can still better understand the coldness with which this Ministerial statement is said to have been received. trying to affront nobody, M. Butsson has left himself without cordial friends in any quarter. Thus, while he draws from the recent election the obvious deduction that a majority of Frenchmen do not desire the abolition of the Concordat, he refuses to go a little further and read in their verdict a conviction that the war upon religion has gone far enough. Catholics may retain the Concordat, he virtually says, but it shall be construed with the utmost rigor compatible with any precedent furnished by the first empire, or any pretext discoverable by radical lawyers and politicians. For example, young men studying for the priesthood shall no longer be exempt from compulsory military service, although the enforcement of such a rule will reflect a grievous injury upon the Catholic theological seminaries.

The American School of Classical Studies at Athens will, it is expected, soon carry on its work in a building of its own on Mount Lyeabettus. A fine site overlooking the city has been presented by the Greek Government, and the \$20,000 needed to erect the building is being raised in this country. This school will richly reenforce the ranks of our teachers and scholars. Its students visit the heart of Helienia culture, not only to study every period of the Greek language and literature, but also to explore ancient sites, to decipher inscriptions. to trace ancient roads, and to study Grook art and architecture in their numerous remains. No sooner does the news reach Athons of an interesting discovery than one or more of the archmological missionaries from this school are sent out to examine and explore. Study and original research go hand in band. France and Germany share the faith of our own scholars in the literary and educational value of this work. They have their schools in Athens, and England is also about to enter the field.

A very clever newspaper is the Boston Globe, enterprising, judicious, vigorous, and truly Democratic. If ANDREW JACKSON were alive he would be a permanent subscriber.

### Some Distinguished New Yorkers. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.-Representative-elect

Timothy J. Campbell of New York is apending the week in the city. President Cleveland had a consultation with him this morning of the New York Underground Teering Judge Heas of the New York Underground Telegraph Commension is here inspecting subterranean Washington. He went to Baitmore bods:

\*\*Sensor Warner Miller denies emphatically that he sent \$22.000 to Mahome's campaign fund. Mr. Miller denies to talk pointing, and has gone down these peak Bay to hunt ducks and forget the past in company with Andon G. McCook.

### A GLANCE AT THE FUTURE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- If the Democratic party is to continue in power, it is of the first Importance that the House of Representatives, to be elected next fall, should have a Democratic majority. That election will be regarded as a test of party strength, midway in the Administration, and as an expression of the popular will regarding the Presidency.

Harmony in the counsels and in the action of the party during the coming session of Congress, both on the part of the Administration and of the present House, is absolutely necessary. If there are elements of discord between Congress and the Executive as to any question of public policy, the duty of both is to seek a common ground of understanding before issue is joined, and if possible to remove the cause of disagreement.

The recent election in New York has seriously alarmed the Republicans and correspondingly encouraged the Democrats. It will probably cause the former to reconstruct their line of battle for 1888, and to drop all the candidates who have made themselves conspicuous as advocates or agitators of the old sectional polley. The bloody banner of strife between North and South can no longer be waved with profit. Prosperity will have revived, and commercial intercourse with the Southern States, which are every day developing their hitherto untapped resources and growing rich upon new industries, will dissipate any lingering prejudices as to the true sentiments and purposes of that section of the Union.

In this situation the Republican leaders will direct their efforts to Congress to make every possible breach between the Administration and the majority in the House. They will profess great regard for the President's courage in any acts likely to lead to divergence from his own friends. They will praise his intentions, and then vote against nominations that may vex them personally or locally.

These devices have been practised hereto fore, and they ought not to deceive Democrats who have passed through similar experience. or who are familiar with political history. John Tyler was captured and carried away by false professions. Millard Fillmore was misled by the seductions of faction. Andrew Johnson was conquered by the delusions of ambition. These memorable examples are full of instruction and of admonition. It is not supposed that President Cleveland requires either for the guidance of his conduct. But they may be cited for the benefit of politicians who are spreading their nets to entrap him.

The next House of Representatives will not only be important in the sense stready described, but if a new element should enter the Presidential contest in 1888, as is now proposed. by giving a larger consequence to the Prohibition party, and an election by the people should fail, that House would determine the result by a majority of States.

In 1880 Garfield carried nineteen States and Hancock nineteen, though the former had a majority of fifty-nine in the Electoral College. On the popular vote his majority was 9,-464 over Hancock, in an aggregate of 8,899,368. In 1884 Cleveland carried twenty States and

Blaine eighteen, though the former had a majority of thirty-seven in the Electoral College. On the popular vote Cleveland's majority was 62,683 in an aggregate of 9,759,351 cast for the two candidates.

These figures and facts are not to be slighted. They show very plainly that neither side can afford to indulge in internal dissensions, and that he is an enemy to the success of the Democracy who in any way incites discord in its ranks.

# George IV. and Mrs. Firz Herbert.

From Mary Prampton's Journal. On the death of George IV, in 1820, some ewels and trinkets were directed to be given to Miss Seymour (then Mrs. Damer); among others was the counterpart of a kind of brooch, containing a ministure set in the same way, contained a miniature of Mrs. Fitz. Herbert herself. Great search was made at the Windsor for this valuable jewel, but without success. Rundell & Broige, who had the setting of the two articles, were emplayed with others to examine, but in vain, and all hope of regaining the lost transure was at an end

Some time afterward the Duke of Weilington, when one evening sitting next to Mrs. Damer, said to her, with some hesitation, "I dere say you may like to know something of the lost jewe ;" but added, "perhaps I had better not tell you." She pressed him, however, to continue, when the Duke proceeded to state, with some confusion, that in his office as First Lord of the Treasury it had been his duty to remain till the very just with the body of the King, who had given him strict infunction ever ornaments might be upon his person at the time o his death. The Duke was outle alone with the body then lying in an open coffin, and, his curiosity being excited by seeing a small jewel hinging round the neck of the King, he was tempted to look at it, when he found that it was the identical portrait of Mrs. Fuz Herbert, povered with the diamond for which the unsuccessful search had been made. The Duke added, "I leave it to you to communicate this or not to Mrs. Fits Herbert, as you may think best for her."

As Mrs. Fitz Herbert scarcely ever alluded to her former connection with George IV. Mrs. George Daw-son Damer doubted as to the propriet: of naming this to her; but one day, when the conversation between them led that way, she ventured to tell the discovery. Mrs. Fitz Herbert made no observation, but some large tears fell from her eyes.

#### Volcanie Eraptions in Java. From the Lundon Times.

Early in May there was an eruption of Mount Smero, the principal volcano in eastern Java, which ex-tended over some weeks. The lava poured down the sides of the mountain in several streams, filling wide chasms, 330 feet deep, and practically destroying the wide beit of coffee plantations which lay around the base of the monplain. Letters from Batavia say that even yet the extent of the mischief done has not been ascertained. but it is quite certain that over 500 persons lost their

Lately the Merabi volcano, in middle Java, has been causit,2 great anxiety all over the island by its indica tions of an approaching outburst. Then, on the west corat, in the Krokaton district, the scene of the great turuances have become frequent, accompanied by sub-terranean rumblings and explosions, especially in the neighborhood of the old crater. The great rock masses which were thrown up from the sea in the cataciyem of August, 1883, have again suddenly despreased, and there is now a considerable depth of water where they stood a few mouths ago.

# Bergen County's Fifty Ittegn! Bonds.

HACKENSACE, Nov. 17.—The suit of the Bergen County Board of Chosen Frecholders against the Merchants' Exchange National Bank of New York to recover possession of fifty \$1,000 Bergen county cou; on bonds has finally been settled in the United States Su preme Court by a decree affirming the order of the its trict Court directing that the bands be returned to the Fresholders. These bonds were in the surplus printed to allow for sponings when the county made a reissue of its war hands. They were in possession of the late Benjamin C. Bugert, Collector of Heigen county and Treasurer of the Produce Exchange, and were supposed to have been destroyed, but when Bogert combitted an cide it was discovered but when Bogert combitted and cide it was discovered that he had secured the strict arress of the Broard of Free holders to the bonds, signed them these f as Collector without mathematics, and pieces them with the battle security for a loan. Confined for the board of Freehold era asserting that the hadden were frauditied and the county, therefore, not responsible. The decision is in accordance with this ciaim. Principal and interest as claimed by the bank would now amount to about \$85,000. Freeholders. These bonds were in the surplus printed

# Efecting a New Professor.

UTICA, Nov. 17 .- At the semi-annual meeting of the Trusters of Hamilton College, held at Clinton to-day, the Rev. Arthur S. Hoyl was elected to the chair of election and English literature rendered vacant by the resignation of Frof. H. A. Frink. now of Amberst. Mr. B. G. Smith of New York was the heat inclined candidate, and was the second choire of heating all the trustees.

W. Hort was graduated at Hamilton follows he late. In the control of the control of

WAR ON JUDGE ENDICOTT.

The Augry Musanchuserts Democrata Hold

BOSTON, Nov. 17 .- All the indications here point to the beginning of a flerce war on the the New England member of the Cabinet, Secretary Endicott. The hostilities that are to be opened on him may not result in his being driven from the Cabinet. That is more than the Secretary's opponents dare to hope for just at present, and the fight will not be undertaken with that spec al purpose in view. It will be fought in order to demonstrate that Secretary Endicott not only does not represent the New England Democracy, but that he openly and deflantly misrepresents it and that by his overzealousness in some matters, and his utter indifference in others, he has given his party at home reasons for bitter resentment, which

ought to find expression.

This feeling as regards Mr. Endleott has obtained among the rank and file of the party ever since his appointment to a Cabinet portfolio, but it has grown in intensity and bitterness since Saltonstall was made Collector of the Port in opposition to the wishes of all the leading Democrats of New England. This apbeen practically dictated by Secretary Endleott. carped the climax of this opposition.

There is no particular objection to Saltonstall as a man or as a Democrat. He is clean and capable, and will probably make as good a Collector as any of the rival candidates would have made. As a matter of fact, the office has been run for the last twenty years by the head deputy. Mr. Fiske, and so far as the conduct of the office is concerned it makes precious little difference who occupies the Collector's chair. Head Deputy Fisk does all the business and the Collector, whoever he happens to be, takes all the glory. The same condition of things will continue under Collector Saltonstall, who would as soon think of dismantling the cupola of the Custom House as of removing Fiske. But what gives trouble over this appointment is the fact that the Boston Collectorship is the chief Federal office in New England. There are others better paid, perhaps, but it heads the It was for this reason that the Democrats

here, the organizations as well as individuals, thought they ought to have some say about the appointee. At least they thought they deserved to be consulted and their wishes respected when it came to this appointment. spected when it came to this appointment. They unanimously recommended the Hon. Peter Butler of Quincy for the place. The State Democratic organization, both the Democratic organization, both the Democratic Representatives in Congress, the leading men of the barry almost without a single exception, urged Mr. Butler's selection. Outside of politics, the merchants and others doing hustness at the Custom House signed Mr. Butler's petition. He is an honest upright, popular, and capable gentleman, a representative merchant, thoroughly acquainted with business methods, and a sterling Democrat. Opposed to all these influences and considerations was Secretary Endicott, who, solitary and alone, wanted Mr. Saltonstall appointed and the President leit obliged to accede to his wishes. Even the small personal following which the Secretary has in Massachusetts were not only opposed to Saltonstall, but were stanch adherents of Peter Butler. Men like John Quincy Adams, Richard Olney, and Whilm Gaston, who are generally credited with having secured Mr. Endicott's appointment to a Catinet perifolic urged Mr. Butler's appointment, and they had the assistance of Secretary Whitney and Secretary Manning, both of whom favored Mr. Butler. Gen. Collins, who rendered such splendid service to Cleveland in the Presidential campaign, and whose position as a Democratic Congressman and Chairman of the Democratic They unanimously recommended the Hon. Gen. Collins, who rendered such splendid service to Cleveland in the Presidential campaign, and whose position as a Democratic Congressman and Charman of the Democratic State Central Committee entitled him to speak not only for himself, but for the party, urged the appointment of Mr. Butter with all the influence he could command; but all to no purtose. The President, who undountedly has a sincere rogard for Gen. Collins, listened to his representations, and wrote a letter to him a short time ago asking him whether a compromise on some other candinate could not be offedied, but Gen. Collins and the unanimous voice of his party at home said no.

The last time Gen. Collins usited Washington it was arranged between him and the President that, should it be decided to appoint Mr. Butter, he would telegraph him that it was "the gentleman from Quincy." If Secretary Endicott persisted in his choice and Mr. Saitonstail was finally selected, the telegram was to read "the gentleman from Newton.

Last week on Monday afternoon, Geg. Collins received this desnatch from the White House:

The geatisman from Newton.

Not till then did the Democrats realize that they were overridden by one man. Col. Jonas II. French, who proceded Gen. Collins as Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, at once telegraphed to both the President and Secretary Endicott asking them to revoke the appointment before it was announced to the public, but this request, like all others in behalf of Mr. Butler, was to no purpose, and the next morning's papers had the news of the appointment.

Throughout the contest over this appointment it was Secretary Endicott against the solid Democratic party of his State. It has been stated that the Hon, Frederick O. Prince, the Democratic candidate for Governor in the recent caurage, favored Saltonstalf's appointment, but this is denier by Mr. Prince's friends Mr. Prince, being on terms of the most intimuse personal friendship with both Mr. Butler and Mr. Saltonstall, decined to favor either The geatleman from Newton.

mate personal friendship with both Mr. Buther and Mr. Sationstail, declined to favor either gentleman as against the other. It is very plain, therefore, that this appointment was Secretary Endicott's society and simply, and it is pain, also, that he practically dictated the appointment in deflance not only of his entire party at home, but also of his own political friends and sponsors.

Secretary Endicott's solely and simply, and it is pain, also, that he practically dictated the appointment in defiance not only of his entire paint at home, but also of his own political friends and sponsors.

Iti-generally admitted that so long as Secretary Endicott insisted on this appointment, the President could hardly be expected to decide to make the appointment as demanded by one of his own Cabinet advisors. Indeed, it is known that the President tried to effect some compromise, so as to avoid displeasing his Cabinet officer and at the same time meet the wishest of Gen. Collins and the Democrats of New England. This explains the long delay in replacing the present Collector, and the vexation occasioned by this dear is hid at Secretary Endicott's door likewise. How bitterly his obtruding of his personal preference in this matter is resented throughout the whole State can scarcely be imagined by any one outside of his boundaries. Tho published interviews with the leading Democrats of the State since the appointment, athough most of them are opening and bitterly deanneshory of it, are moderation itself compared with the quiet lik that is to be heard on every side. At first the coeler heads thought it best to accept the situation with as much composure as was possible under the circumstances, but the more they think it over the more deeply they realize how they have been betrayed by the Secretary of Way, and they propose to give yent to their indignation in a way that will admit of no misinterpretation. If after this, Secretary follows the hose to cling to his portfolio, then the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts will conceine that he is not possessed of that fine sensibility which has been supposed by the secretary Endicate hose to cling to his portfolio, then the Democratic leaders in Massachusetts will conceine that he is not possessed of that fine sensibility which has been supposed by any obtained the first hand they are in dead earnest.

Collector Salionstail has forwarded his bond to Washington, and

# Statistics of Our Trade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17,-Col. W. F. Switzler, Chiaf of the Bareau of Statistics, has completed his annual report on foreign commerce. The report exceths total value of our foreign commerce thring \$1,388,588,165, of which the value of exports was \$742. O attra), of innorts, \$572 (160 oc), and of the in-fransit and transchipment trade. Sec. 920,000. On the value of foreign commerce urent Britain stands first, Ge foreign commerce oftest Entain stands first, Germany section, France third, and the United States fourth. The cotal value of the foreign trade of these nations during the year 1883 was as follows: Of the United Kingdom, gardenest 7.75°, Germany 2.2-6°, 1.8-7°, 1.8-8°, 1

ORDNANCE AND ARMOR PLATE.

The Government Commission Get the Views of the Lending Steel Manufacturers.

The Commission of the House of Repre sentatives, composed of Messrs. Randall, Hewitt, Hiscock, Burnes, Crisp, Phelps, and Reed, ap pointed to report upon the policy to be adopted by the Government to secure a supply of ordnance and armor plate, recently sent a circular letter to the leading steel manufacturers of this country, asking them if they were willing to undertake to supply either the raw material for the manufacture of guns or the finished guns ready for use. The Commission received a number of letters in answer to the circular. Five of its members, Messrs, Hewitt, Crisp, Hiscock, Reed, and Phelps, met in the New

A number of letters in answer to the circular. Five of its members, Messrs, Hewitt, Crisp, Hiscock, Reed, and Phelps, met in the New York Hotel yesterday to consider the answers and hear the views of manufacturers.

Mr. R. Ather, of the firm of Beogramin Ather & Son of Newark, said that his firm would be abee to furnish 18-inch steel armor plate if the Government would enter into contracts with the firm for from 6.000 to 8.000 tons per year for five years. This would be necessary to induce them to establish the large and expensive plant required for the work. Mr. Ather thought the armor plate could be furnished at the rate of about \$500 ner ton.

Mr. William Bispham of William H. Wallace & Co. was in favor of procuring the armor plate and cannon from Europe. He said there was no plant in the United States capable of turning out the best quality of armor plate. He estimated that the cost of establishing a plant would be from two and a half to three millions of dollars, and he thought that that money could be better expended for the purchase of the plate and guns on the other side, where the cost of producing them was much less than it would be here, as the labor and material there were cheaper. In answer to questions by Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Bispham said he had seen the English process of making armor plate, and he thought that American manufacturers would be in time able to do as well as the English with similar machiner. His firm half furnished the armor plate for the Miantonomol, and go' it from England.

Mr. Charles J. Nourse said that to induce the West Point foundry, which he represented, to put up plants necessary to turn out 16-inch guns, and the armor plate required by the dovernment, he would want contracts amounting to one million dollars a year for five years.

Mr. R. W. Davenport of the Midvale Steel Company said the company was new making 8-inch guns for the Government. He thought it was unadvisable to let manufacturers and the handling of masses of metal by learning how to make guns of 10, 12, and 14 in

### GEN. SHERIDAN'S REPORT. Campaign Against the Apaches.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17.-The annual report of Licut. Gen. Sheridan is made public today. The army now consists of 2,154 officers and 24,700 men. The report says that the division of the Missouri has had fisturbances which have severely taxed the troops and the supply departments. First came the Okiahoma in vaders, who undertook to take possession of certain fands in the Indian Territory. "The sincerity of the leaders of the Oklahoma colony," writes Gen Sheridan, "may well be doubted, but they were belt in their movenents and carried their scheme to the verge of blood-ched. The behef exists that their intention was not to the opening up of the Indian Territory, and the corporations. The Oklahoma demonstration continued during the winter and spring, entailing great hardships on the officers and men in the Ludian Territory, who were in the field almost continuously for six months. The designs of the invaders were frustrated withou

were in the field almost continuously for six months. The designs of the invaders were frustrated without a collision."

The resport says of the Apache outbreak:

"So long as tien, trock ind control of the Apaches more the agreement between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior matters went on very well in Artsonia; but when contentious began under the divided authorist that he continuous the secretary of the Interior matters went on very well in Artsonia; but when contentious began under the divided authorist that existed a year ago, distrust and trouble arose among the folding, and continued until the outbreak of the Christianus in May last. The outbreak was without cause, and embraced only part of the tribe, but this element comprised the young and most vigorous. In conduct of this hand, not exceeding forty-two men and ninely-two againsts, was femilish. Unproducted and unarrosed people were nurdered where yeartered has a flood of qual, and came to creative again status. The eventually crossed by the troops, they existed has a finely the continue of the flood of the continue of the status of a small number probably not exceeding twelve, and the valuture of over limity women and children. The should all the externiated of captured, and I have the should all the extensible the difficulties are very great. To country is rough and mountainous, and the ability of this band of designation to steal horizes and mountainess interests have surfared. I beg the people that section to egar in mind that Gen. trook is the near

should their condemn all the balance of each reservation, but it has \$1.25 per acre, and with the processipar chase tovermment bonds, to be held in trust by the
interior Department, only giving to the Indians each
year the interest on the bonds for their support. Let
this money appropriated each year by Congress Seriers
which suppressed each year by Congress Seriers
into worth \$8 x \$10 per acre. In this was the intime
which \$8 x \$10 per acre. In this was the intime
which they perpetual security in the principal unit
Congress chooses to sive it to them to be used as they
may see fit. The tovernment would have nothing and
the Indians would only be getting the value of their
property safety invested."

The status of the National Guard should be regulated
by a general law of tourgress. The number of officers
and men should be fixed and mechanizedose except as
c at ge to necessitated at stated teeneds by growth of
opposition. The general tovernment could then issue
them the transfer of the confidence of their
Gen sheridan concludes: "The discipline throughout
the army is very good. I have no recommendations to
make except to increase the number of make the
to each regiment of infantry."

# MRS. LOUD GETS HER DIFORCE. Judge Bevens Believes the Broker Treated his Wife Very Cruelly.

Boston, Nov. 17 .- In the Supreme Court today Judge Devens gave his decision in the divorce cas of Ellen G. Loud against Thomas J. Loud, the broker. The Judge said: "This is a case which was heard at great length on cross libels for describe and cruelty and con-support on the part of the husband, and for desection on the part of the wife. The testimony of the cerning several transactions there were no other wit nesses. It is not necessary to investigate the question which is right, or on which one of the two to rely, of whether the party having the burden of proof has sus tained by sufficient evidence his or her allegations cause the evidence as to other transactions ones from witnesses so numerous and apparatily respectable that it is with entire clearness entitled to being. It is testified that on several observes the busined struck the wife, as after the Brat ception gives at the keyere House, when the wife was ruck and thrown upon a cut bod, very cruells and very it, the evidence being that of Mrs. Leude sleter, was in a that of Mrs. Leude sleter, we have a state of Mrs. Leude sleter, we have a state of Mrs. Leude sleter, which as that of Mrs. Leude sleter, we have a state of Mrs. Leude sleter, which are the second reception at the Reversions, and it is there testified to by another sixter of received by the first of the wine Mrs. Leude testing to be and of fit, the preventive who have been done in the surface of the there when Mrs. Leude te in a world fit, the preventive which have the constituted by the finational was been included by write in the locations and keeping they are all might, and the evidence of this is not only from eventil the min ming.

I am girld that it is not necessary to discuss whether that late vertically a stem grows for public the evidence as to other transaction

"I am glad that it is not becomeny to discuss whether certain have because, as alwayed to the wife, are stay parfied by the extilence, as they are too grows for public discussion. The other extilence employed is ample, and I cannot believe that four are a most important with means have commit for any are a most important with means have commit for any close at the question of most properties of the charge each that to be the question of the tire. The haveaut is careful on all the compact that charge each that for all the first have done in that results. That for all the first have done in that results. That for all anisates treatments assistanced, but that for cruel and almost reference in the sistance of the first have any according to the first hard and as the first must be described in the case in first making the first part of the court is for a decree his for Mrs. Lond, with leave to resume her made in name when the decree is made absolute six months being.

# Pleading for a Condemned Woman.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 17.—The Board of Pardons met today. The most important case considerod was that of Annie Cutler, colored who is under sen tence to be hanged for the murder of her lover. William It highly in Philadelphia. There was a large delega-tion present in her interest. Mrs. Cutier, the mother of the condemned woman, who had come here from New-nort to plead for her daugiter, created quite a scene, by her pleadings, amid lears and monas, for the Board to allow her in take her daughter home and ware for her. The Board, after hearing the various pieus, concluded to hold the case under advisement.

#### Fatture of a Dakota Bank. DOVER, N. H., Nov. 17,-The First National

Bank of Piankinton Dakota, of which Robert W Weich of this city is President has gone into voluntary hydrodation. In edepositors and stockholders will be paid in sufferning the cause is overtaxation by have also paid in sufferning. epicators and stockholders will be pa as is obsertantion by lown and co-large amount of the stock is held be

MRS. HORNBLOWER'S ANGER.

Her Bon Causes ber Arrest for Assaulting him Breause he was Defending his Sister's Secret Marriage with Mr. Jacob Merseles.

Dr. Josiah Hornblower, who has a large ractice in Jersey City, lives with his wife and several grown-up children at 322 Central avenue. About a year ago Miss Lizzie, one of his daughters, a pretty blonde, 22 years old, attended a reception at a friend's house, where she met Jacob Merseles, a young man of

tended a reception at a friend's house, where she met Jacob Merseles, a young man of good general reputation, but who has a liking for betting on horse races. He is tall and good looking, and Miss Horntidwer and he continued their acquaintance until they fell in love. He visited her at her parents house until her mother, who distiked him, forbade him to call. The lovers met clandestinely thereofter, and about a month avo they were secretely married. Mrs. Hornblower was informed of the marriage by Merseles a few days ago. She refused to be reconciled to it, and ordered Merseles from her presence.

The young wife remained at her house until Sunday, when, after a quarrel with her mother, she went to live with her husband in a hotel. After her departure Mrs. Hernblower threatened to destroy all of her daughter's effects remaining in the house. A young son, who had defended his sister in her course, tried, it is said, to console his mother. The latter had a carving knife in her hand when her son spoke to her. She objected to his interference, and when he persisted in his defence of his sister his mother attacked him, it is alleged, with the carving knife forcing him to flee from the house. Yesterday he went before Justice of the Pace Aldridge and had a warrant issued for his mother's arrest on a charge of assault and battery. The Justice sont Mrs. Hornblower word of her son's action, and requested her to appear at his office with a bondsman. She refused to do this, and informed the messenger that if her son chose to discrace her by causing her arrest she would go to the court room only with a boliceman. A constable was then sent after Mrs. Hornblower, and she gave ball to await the action of the Grand Jury. The affair has caused a sensation in Jorsey City society. It is said the only objection Mrs. Hornblower can have to Mr. Merseles is that be is not wealthy.

### MR. OTTER TAKES AN INNINGS.

He Cripples the Excise Board With an In-Junction and Re-opens the Barroom Door

John M. Otter, lessee of the Metropolitan lotel, and his counsel, Judge Clancy, attacked the Excise Commissioners yesterday with an injunction restraining them from taking any netion in regard to the Heense, which was granted on condition that the door connecting the theatre corridor with the barroom be closed, even if the conditions, were violated. The writ is returnable on Nov. 24. It was granted by Judge Andrews, Judge Clancy presented the paper with the remark that his client wasn't going to be feeled with any longer. After serving the injunction Mr. Otter triumphantly opened the door, the barring up of which had cut his hotel in two, and needle who went to Niblo's Garden last night did not have to go out into the street to get a drink.

A hearing is to be had on Thursday in the case of the Casino, Koster & Bial's, Atlantic Garden, and other places bassessing a theatrical Heense and which are connected with barrooms. According to the opinions now held by Eliott Sandford, counsel of the Excise Board, this hearing will result in nothing. He thinks that the Heenses of these places cannot be taken away until the proprieters have been convicted of the misdemeaner of selling liquor in premises connected with their theatres. injunction restraining them from taking any

-The Duke of Abercorn, who died the other day, was the senior Knight of the Order of the Garter, a position now held by Lord Granville. The vacant stall will probably be given to the late Duke's son-in-law, the

-Philippe Darvi, a French essavist and

critic, says of Oliver Wendell Holmes: "Everybody who speaks English on the planet has been enjoying for the past thirty years the superior productions of this Boston -The Greeks devoured the flesh of the edgelog. When it has been well fed it is sweet and

well flavored, and the flesh is eaten in many places in England and on the Continent. An American gentle-man who partook of this dainty, stewed on the other side, says it reminded him a good deal of quali. -An investigation of Sunday labor by Carroll Wright shows that while the displacement of rest by recreation has vastly increased in America, thus mak-

ing work for those concerned in transit and other means of pleasure, no fact can be produced to support the statement that the mere toil for wealth occupies any more time on Sundays than it did a century ago. -Bisulphide of carbon, M. Pasteur thinks, will become the most efficacious of all antiseptics, as it is also the cheapest, costing but a fraction of a penny ber pound in large quantity. It is likewise, the best insectiside known, an I for this purpose may, it is thought, be

useful for preserving woodwork in tropical countries. Some idea of the use it is already put to may be gath-ered from the fact, as stated, that more than eight miltion pounds of the substance are used annually to check the ravages of phylloxers. Carbon bisulphide, as pro-duced, though an extremely offensive compound in re-spect to odor, is capable of complete purification. ... The great English universities opened this autumn with large numbers of new matriculations. There are 610 freshmen at Oxford this term, as com-

pared with 570 at the same period last year. There are fifty-six at Christ Church, forty-nine at New College, and forty-seven at Bailioi, where the College Hall has been enriched by a very fine new organ, the gift of the newest of the colleges. At Cambridge there are 805 freshmen, Trinity College heading the list with 170, while next come St. John's (cighty-two), Calus (fiftyfour: Clare infly four: and Pembroke infly-three). -Dr. Carlos Finlay of Havana has been

experimenting on the inoculability of yellow fever The disease was found to be transmissible only from the third to the sixth day. Out of eleven inoculations six were successful, one doubtful, and four negative. The inoculations were brought about by the use of mosquitoes, which were first caused to sting patients suffering from the fever, and afterward allowed to eting the Le sons whom it was intended to inoculate. Whatever may be the result of Dr Finlay's inoculatory experiments as against yellow fever, the case with which a disease may be transmitted by the mere sting of a em is an important add tion to the history of how zymotio -Comparative tests of the granites of New

England and Minnesota, instituted by Prof. Winchell, with a view to determine their crushing strength, ex hibit some surprising differences. The pieces employed for this purpose were two inch cubes unpolished, and, crushed between wooden cushions, the average strength of twenty specimens of Minnesots granite was found t be 10,272 pounds, or 23,318 pounds per square inch; crushed between steel plates, the average strength was 1 4.8 0 pounds, or 20,2% pounds to the square inch of surface. The average obtained for the same number of specimens of New England granite was 59,785 pounds, or 14,750 pounds per square inch. The age of Minnesota granites is archæn; that of New England granites is not definitely known.

-The German traveller, Dr. Gerhard Roblis, contends that it is unleasibly to wear woollen clothing in the tropics. It is well known, he says, that near y all animals in Eurone have a thicker coat in winter than in summer—But in Tunt, Kufra, and other hot regions of Central Africa sheep imported from colder climates lose their wood in the course of a year, and their skins are then thinly covered with hair. The lion, who at the Cape and Northern Africa has a long and thick mane, loves his mane entirely in Central Africa. These facts, argues Dr. Robifs, prove that there must be some urgent cause for depriving animals of their woollen coats in the tropics, as in other places the same animals have for thousands of years been covered with wool, both in winter and in summer; and they give a lesson to man which he would do well to follow

-A friend of Ferdinand Ward is quoted by the Boston Herald as giving a reason why Ward is is prison. He had supple money and opportunity to go to a safe country after the exposure of his rascality. Sev-eral days of liberty clapsed after the bursting of the Grant & Ward bubble before he was arrested, and ther he was kept only in civil confinement, from which his escape was easy, until his conviction. Why, then, was it that the Napoleonic scoundrel did not retreat quietly from the Moscow of his rain ! "For the sample reason that he likes to live in New York," is the reply: "he knew that he could not get more than ten years, which term would be shortened by good conduct to about six and a haif He will be scarcely more than forty when he comes out, wealthy, full of schemes invented during he comes out, wealthy, full of schemes invented during his incarceration, and not at all ashamed of his great exploit. That suits him better than banishment for life."

-We all know from Thackeray how while fair women and brave men held revel at the Duchess of Highmond's ball, and stout hearted Mrs. Col. O'Dow made merry with Helgian wine at the super table, there stole into the room an aide de-camp, bloody with spurring, fiery red with baste, who whispered some news in the ear of Wellington. Well, it is in view of subsequent events now remembered that while the surrings of Henry of Battenberg and Seatrice was in progress, in dashed at full seat of the surrings of the subsequent of the surrings of the up dashed at full speed on shaine's ware, a telegraph wapress from the village office, who handed a despatch to the Captain of police, who handed it to the officer commanding the guard of honor, by whom it was passed commanding the guard of horor, by whom it was passed to an equery, who transmitted it to the Lord Chamber, lain who found means to convey it to Prince Alexander, the briderroom's brother and best man. The Possed id not open it until after the ceremony, and by demeaner did not give any suggestion of its content. But he did not sit out the subsequent weeding inscheon, taking the afternoon train for London, where he want at once to the Forest idle. at once to the Foreign Office, and immediately after led for his principality.